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Haga et al.

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(54) **SSH-2 (SLINGSHOT-2) INHIBITORS AND METHODS FOR MAKING AND USING THEM**

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C07D 237/32 (2006.01)

C07C 311/17 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **C07D 487/04** (2013.01); **A61K 31/192** (2013.01); **A61K 31/365** (2013.01); **A61K 31/4025** (2013.01); **A61K 31/422** (2013.01); **A61K 31/451** (2013.01); **A61K 31/497** (2013.01); **A61K 31/502** (2013.01); **A61K 31/506** (2013.01); **A61K 31/519** (2013.01); **C07C 311/17** (2013.01); **C07D 211/96** (2013.01); **C07D 237/32** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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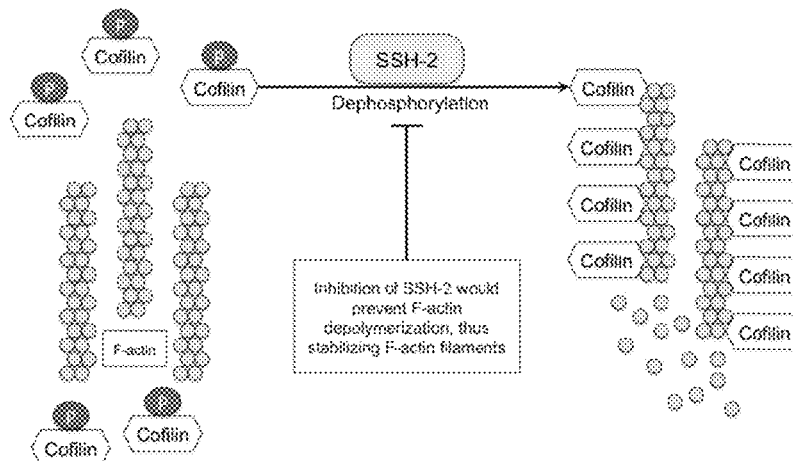
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(57)

ABSTRACT

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides compositions that inhibit the polypeptide SSH-2, or SlingSHot-2, a phosphatase enzyme that regulates actin filaments, and methods for making and using them, including methods comprising administering compositions of the invention to regulate or modify actin filament polymerization by inhibiting SSH-2, where in one embodiment compositions of the invention slow or inhibit F-actin depolymerization and severing. In alternative embodiments, compositions and methods of the invention are used to slow or inhibit cell motility and/or internal remodeling. In alternative embodiments, compositions and methods of the invention are used to slow or inhibit, or reverse, or ameliorate the progression of a cancer or a metastasis or other uncontrolled or unregulated cell growth, and/or Alzheimer's disease.

21 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61K 31/502 (2006.01)
A61K 31/519 (2006.01)
A61K 31/192 (2006.01)
A61K 31/365 (2006.01)
A61K 31/4025 (2006.01)
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A61K 31/506 (2006.01)
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C07D 307/90 (2006.01)
C07D 417/06 (2006.01)
A61K 9/127 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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FIGURE 1

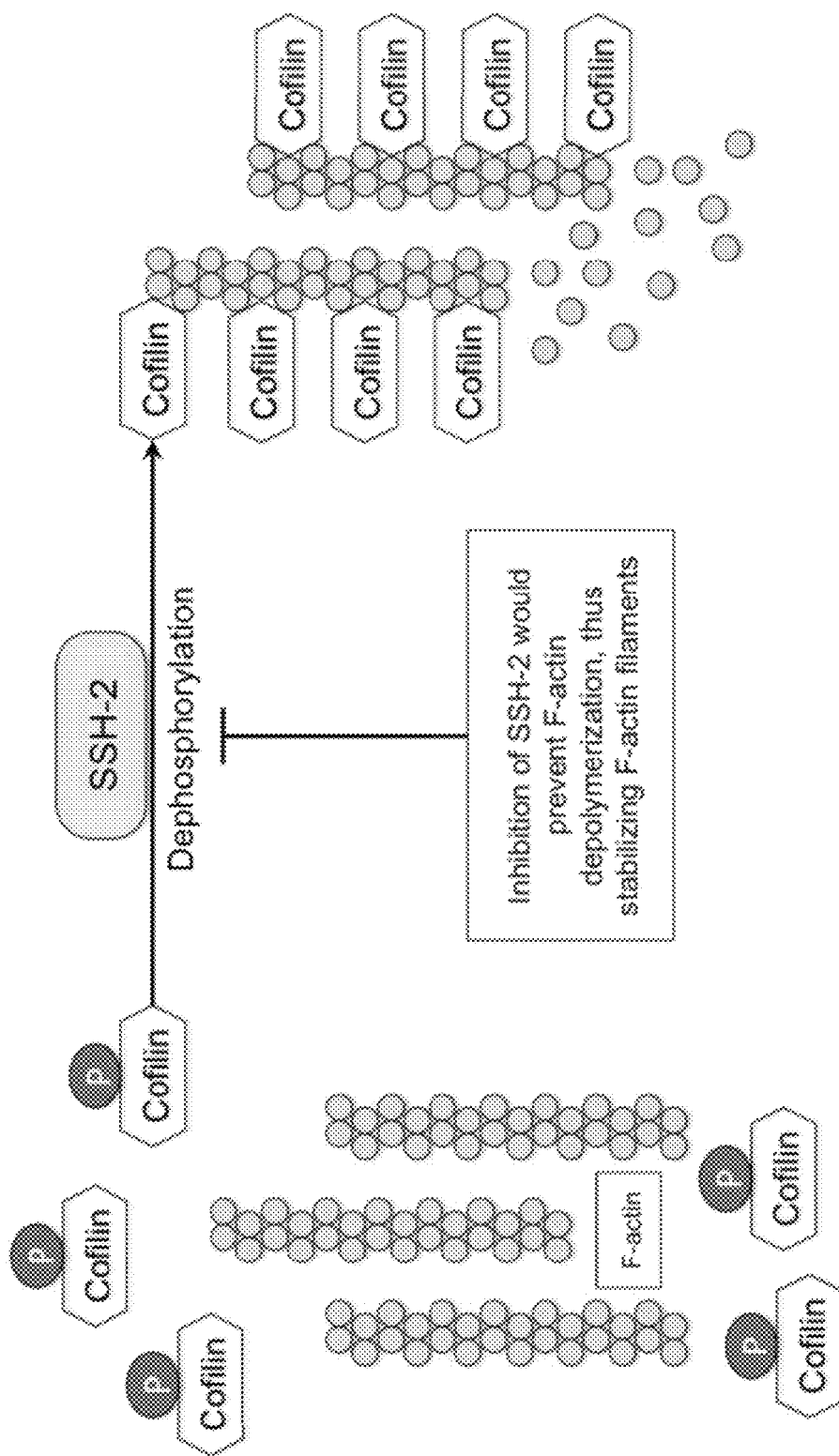


FIGURE 2

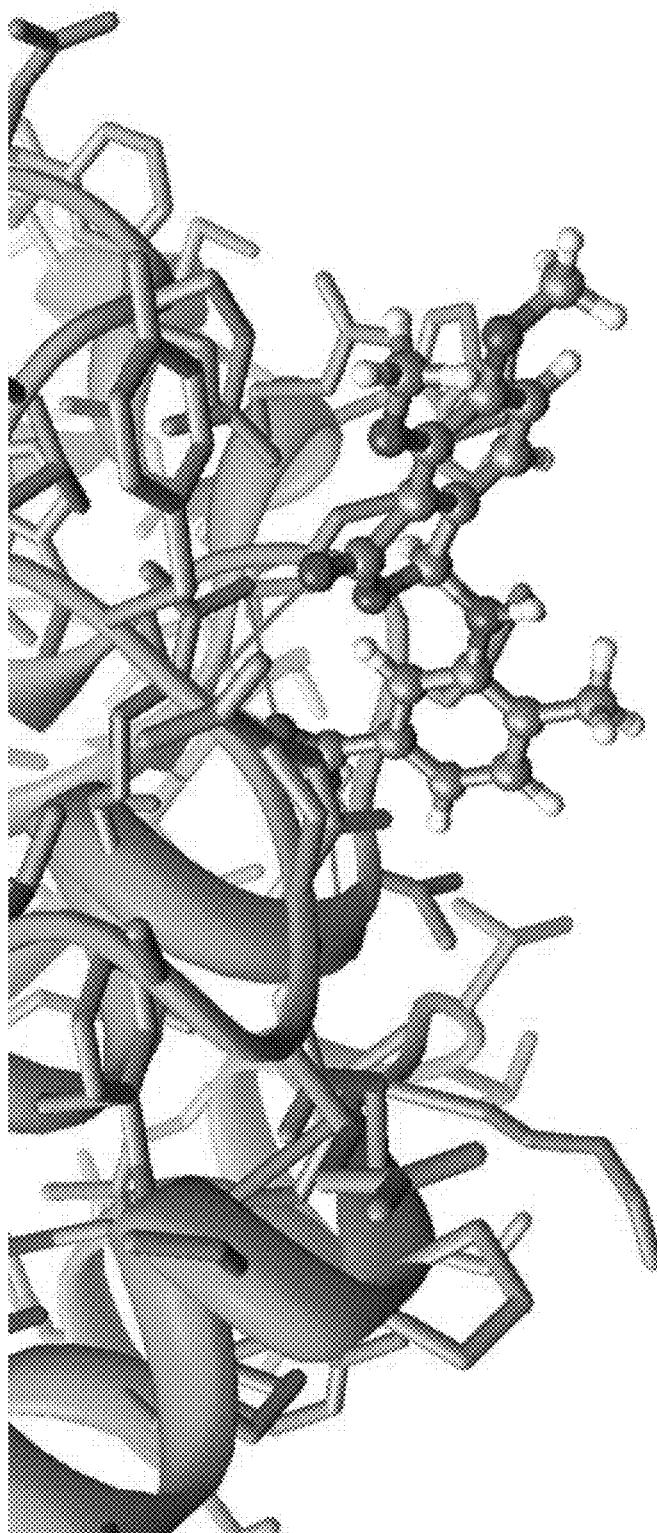
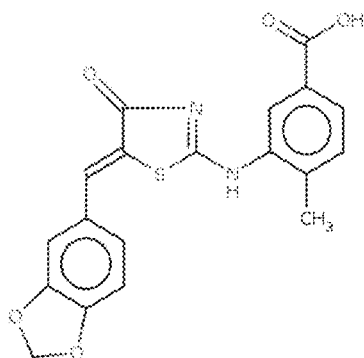
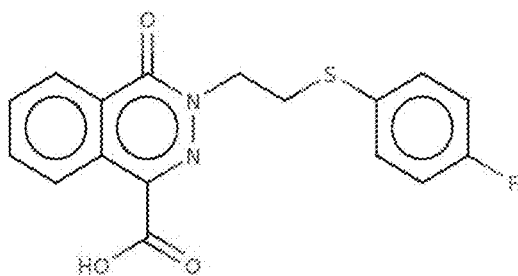


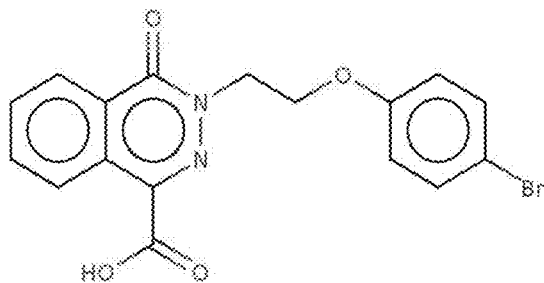
Figure 3A



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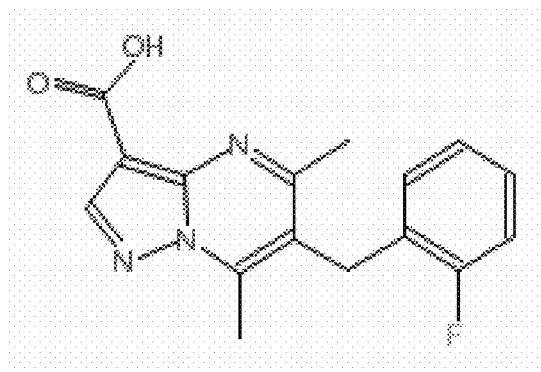


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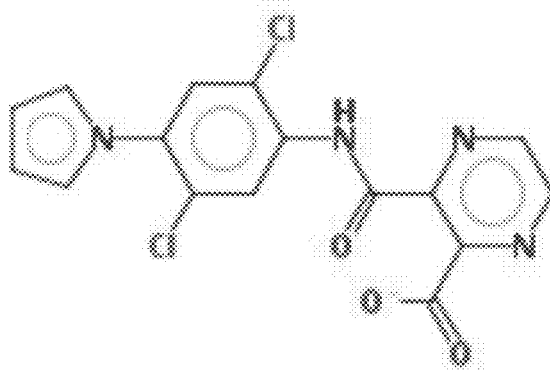


ZINC 03377116

Figure 3B

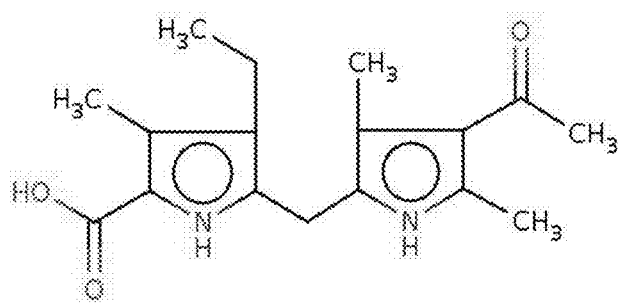


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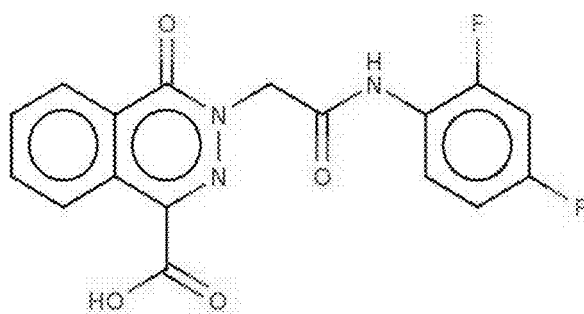


ZINC04307500

Figure 3C

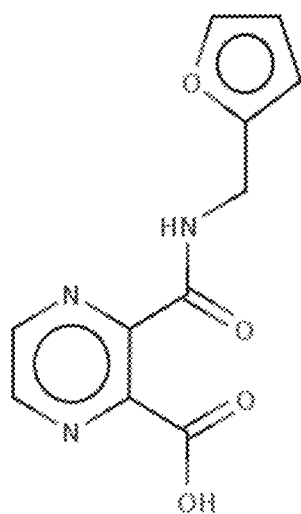


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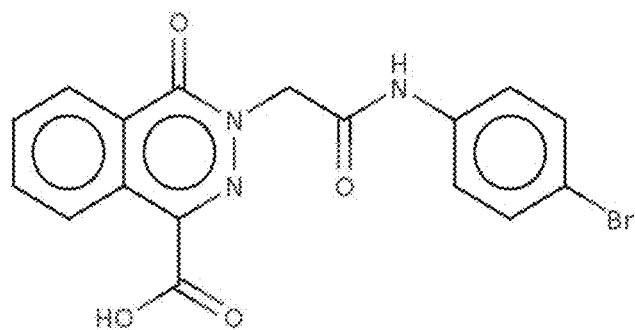


ZINC03313382

Figure 3D

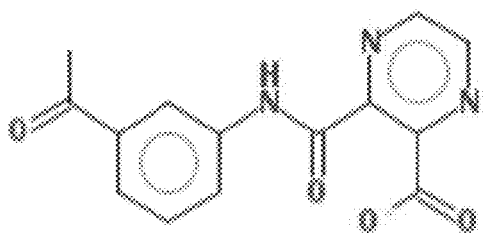


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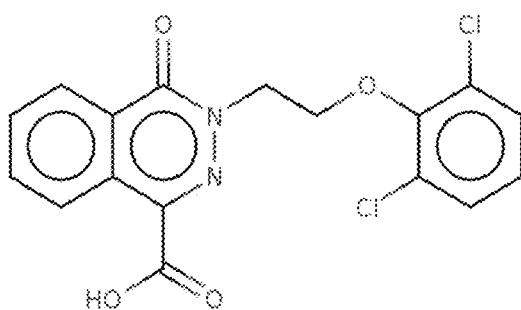


ZINC03271868

Figure 3E



ZINC04110856



ZINC03429974

Figure 4A

Table 3. consensus ranking for new high potential inhibitors for SSH-2

ZINC ID	SSH-2	VHR	VH3	PTEN	KAP	rVH6 (Pys11)	mkp5	mkp4	VHY	MTMR2	VH1	DUSP18	CDC25a
ZINC05373221	20	19691	5958	1630	19653	17795	15810	5769	14332	13291		767	8752
ZINC06601214	56	5615	11708	3432	20578	13533	20183	7226	1491	7223	1873		18943
ZINC03377116	138	659	19544	3112	15853	13994	9562	6250	14086	6903			10104
ZINC00260730	175	7130	4148	7688	7086		11210	5869	1041	5003	2083	3017	16958
ZINC04307500	179	17657	129	5228	19920	8768	14312	6660	16807	5233	5237	1052	15747
ZINC00053046	54	2072	6091	5934	3904	14334	19755	16725	16892	3327	359	1092	12249
ZINC03313382	109	7583	7050	7928	21316	12498	9376	7170			1987	1825	8924
ZINC06737368	194	13620	14739	3656	8620	12675	6931	3458	1291	5818	765	2144	10459
ZINC03271868	259	17429	20935	11855	9359	13912	14650	6316	73		5770		5945
ZINC04110856	267	12302	2321	8429	8861	14103	16660	9654		4571		2250	15512
ZINC03429974	133	7368	3354	3907	16616	12987	13369	5239		8595			15112

INC ID	PRL3	CDC14b	Jsp-		CDC25b	VHZ	TMPD
			Pac-1	1			
ZINC05373221	12650	848	7111	4221	301	1063	2156
ZINC06601214	13949	14844	14448	1181	14814	12311	
ZINC03377116	7932	4695	2986	3188	14935	9394	12626
ZINC00260730	18922	3790	21027	3400	17805	5129	16809
ZINC04307500	6585	2976	14199	1102	9696	1821	13320
ZINC00053046	13162	6378	11859	297	12043	2975	11863
ZINC03313382	12938	7140	11223	2263	10808	4801	
ZINC06737368	13299	5070	19725	4738	13012	5280	8847
ZINC03271868	8436		9059	2538	3581	5191	6665
ZINC04110856	11032	350	14293	7311	9733	4990	3804
ZINC03429974	11188	6209	2504	2425	12860	6951	3285

Figure 4B

Table 4. disparity list for new high potential inhibitors for SSH-2

ZINC ID	VHR- SSH2	VH3- SSH2	PTEN- SSH2	KAP- SSH2	rVH6- SSH2	mkp5- SSH2	mkp4- SSH2	VHY- SSH2	MTMR2- SSH2	VH1- SSH2	DUSP18- SSH2	CDC25a- SSH2	PRL3- SSH2	CDC14b- SSH2
ZINC05373221	19671	5938	1610	19633	17775	15790	5749	14312	13271		747	8742	12630	828
ZINC06601214	5559	11852	3376	20522	13477	20127	7170	1435	7167	1817		18887	13893	14788
ZINC03377116	521	19406	2974	15715	13856	9424	6112	13948	6765			9966	7794	4557
ZINC00260730	6955	3973	7513	6911		11035	5694	866	4828	1908	2842	16783	18747	3615
ZINC04307500	17478	-50	5049	19741	8589	14133	6461	16628	5054	5058	873	15568	6405	2797
ZINC00053046	2018	6037	5880	3850	14280	19701	16671	16838	3273	305	1038	12195	13108	6324
ZINC03313382	7474	6941	7819	21207	12389	9267	7061			1878	1716	8815	12829	7031
ZINC06737368	13426	14545	3462	8426	12481	6737	3264	1097	5624	571	1950	10265	13105	4876
ZINC03271868	17170	20676	11596	9100	13653	14391	6057	-186		5511		5886	8177	
ZINC04110856	12035	2054	8162	8594	13836	16393	9387		4304		1983	15245	10765	83
ZINC03429974	7235	3221	3774	16483	12854	13236	5106		8462			14979	11055	6076

ZINC ID	Pac1- SSH2	Jsp1- SSH2	CDC25b- SSH2	VHZ- SSH2	TMPO- SSH2	Mean	Std Dev
ZINC05373221	7091	4201	281	1043	2136	9266.8	6931.8
ZINC06601214	14392	1125	14758	12255		10634.1	6729.9
ZINC03377116	2848	3050	14797	9256	12488	8782.2	5678.5
ZINC00260730	20852	3225	17630	4954	16634	8336.1	6576.3
ZINC04307500	14020	923	9517	1642	13141	8721.5	6377.2
ZINC00053046	11805	243	11989	2921	11809	8562.1	6387.1
ZINC03313382	11114	2154	10699	4692		8559.6	4971.0
ZINC06737368	19531	4544	12818	5086	8653	8042.5	5541.3
ZINC03271868	8800	2279	3322	4932	6406	9016.6	5915.2
ZINC04110856	14026	7044	9466	4723	3537	8891.8	5060.8
ZINC03429974	2371	2292	12727	6818	3152	8562.2	4936.0

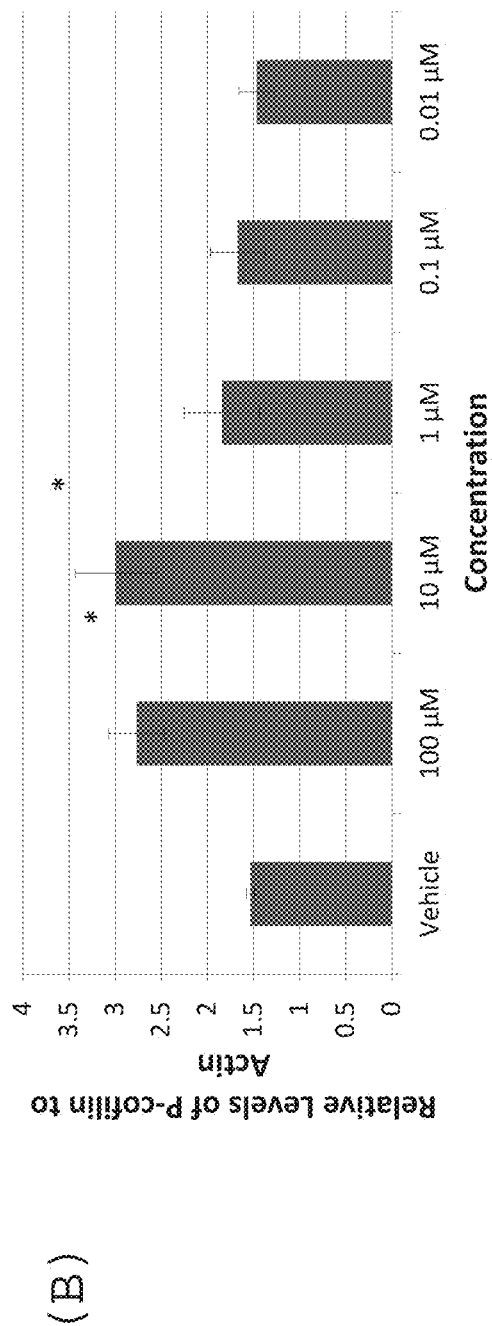
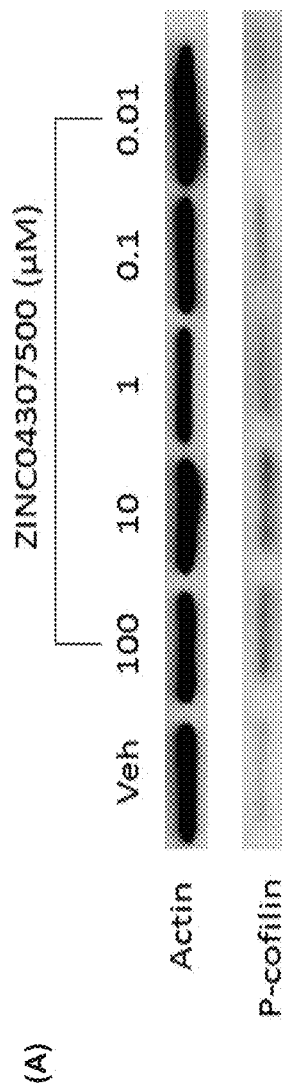


Figure 5

1

SSH-2 (SLINGSHOT-2) INHIBITORS AND
METHODS FOR MAKING AND USING
THEM

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a national phase application claiming benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. §371 to Patent Convention Treaty (PCT) International Application Serial No: PCT/US2012/029267, filed Mar. 15, 2012, which claims benefit of priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/454,148, filed Mar. 18, 2011, which is expressly incorporated by reference herein in its entirety for all purposes.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS

This invention was made with government support under grant HL085159 awarded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and grant OISE-0710726 awarded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). The government has certain rights in the invention.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention generally relates to biochemistry, medicine and drug discovery. In particular, in alternative embodiments, the invention provides compositions that inhibit the polypeptide SSH-2, or Slingshot-2 (SlingSHot-2), a phosphatase enzyme that regulates actin filaments, and methods for making and using them, including methods comprising administering compositions of the invention to regulate or modify actin filament polymerization by inhibiting SSH-2, where in one embodiment compositions of the invention inhibit or prevent F-actin depolymerization and severing. In alternative embodiments, compositions and methods of the invention are used to slow or inhibit cell motility and/or internal remodeling. In alternative embodiments, compositions and methods of the invention are used to slow or inhibit, or reverse, or ameliorate the progression of a cancer or a metastasis or other uncontrolled or unregulated cell growth, and/or Alzheimer's disease or dementia. In alternative embodiments, compositions of the invention are pharmaceutical compositions or formulations.

BACKGROUND

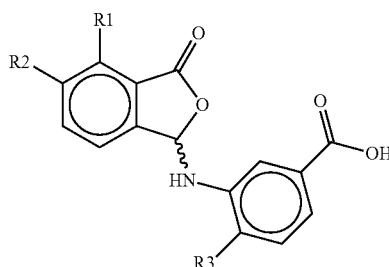
Cofilin is normally phosphorylated at serine 3; this phosphorylation prevents it from interacting with assembled F-actin filaments. The phosphatase SSH-2, or SlingSHot-2, dephosphorylates cofilin, allowing it to bind to F-actin and promote the disassembly of the actin filaments, as illustrated in FIG. 1.

SUMMARY

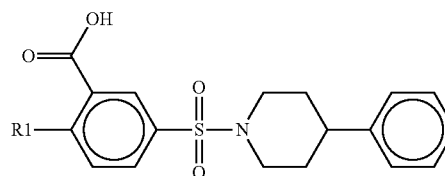
In alternative embodiments, the invention provides pharmaceutical compounds, formulations or compositions or compounds comprising or consisting of: 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1H-isobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog or derivative, or stereoisomer or bioisostere, thereof.

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides pharmaceutical compounds, formulations or compositions or compounds selected from the group consisting of (or having a structure comprising):

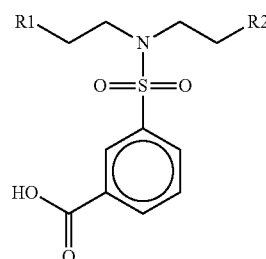
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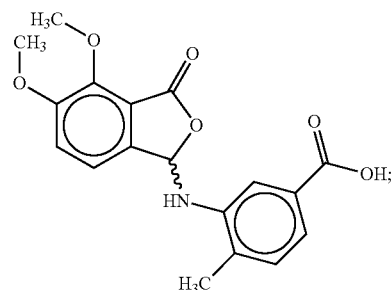
wherein R1 and R2 can be any alkoxy group, including methoxy-, ethox-, butoxy-, etc.) or having a longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof, and R3 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



wherein R1 can be any alkoxy group, including methoxy, ethox, butoxy, etc.) or having a longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



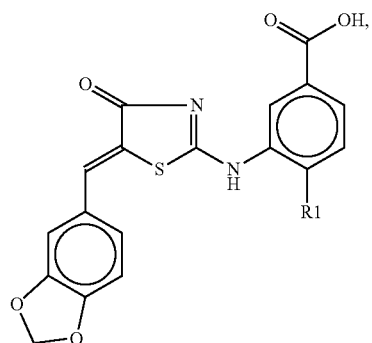
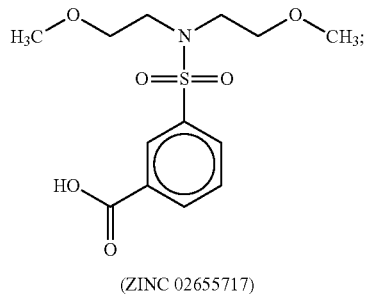
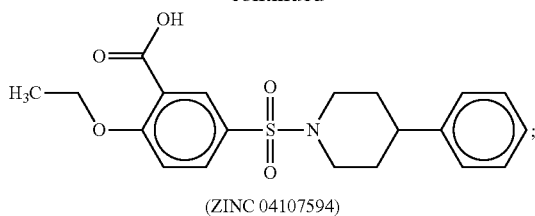
wherein R1 and R2 can be any alkoxy group, including methoxy, ethox, butoxy, etc.) or having a longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



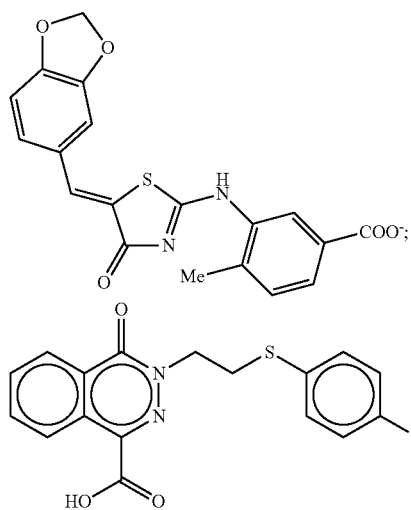
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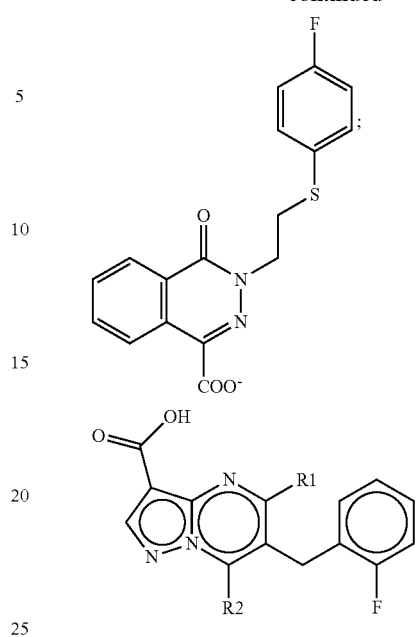
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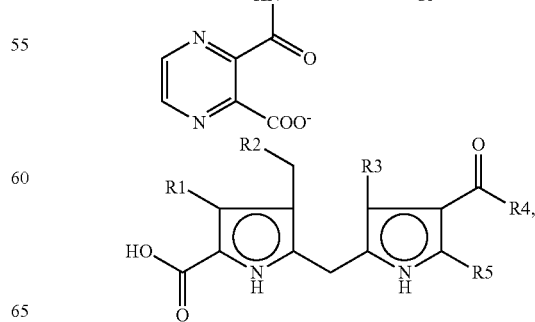
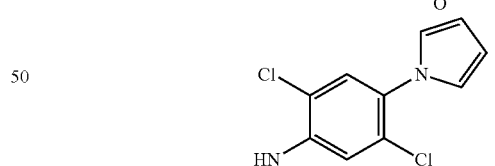
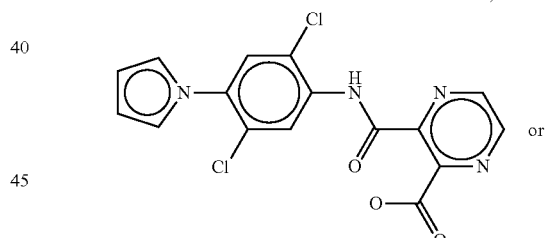
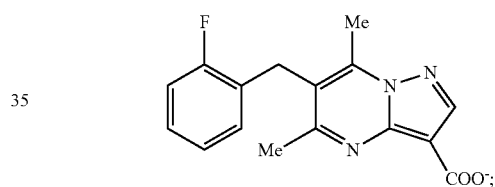
wherein R1 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;

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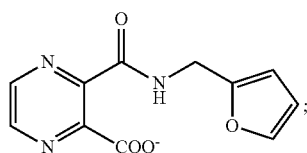
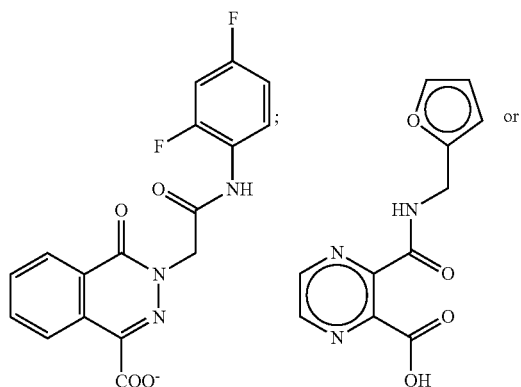
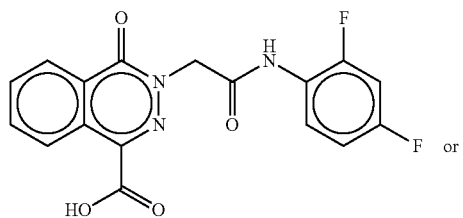
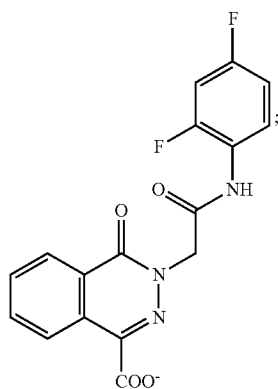
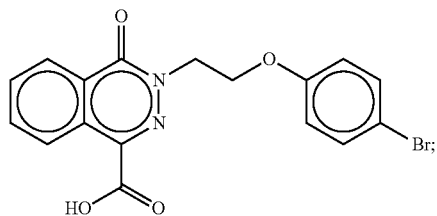
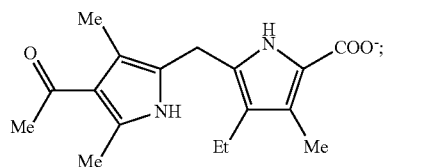


wherein R1 and R2 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



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wherein R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;

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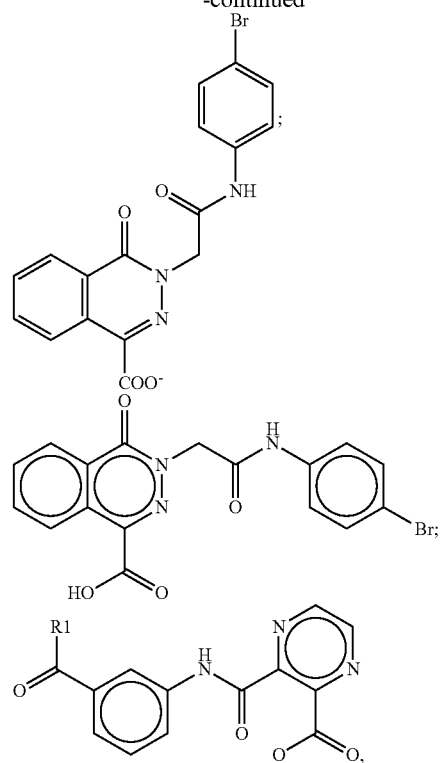
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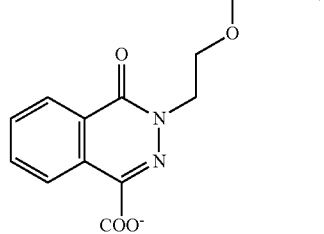
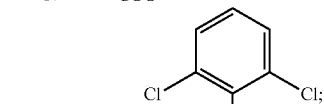
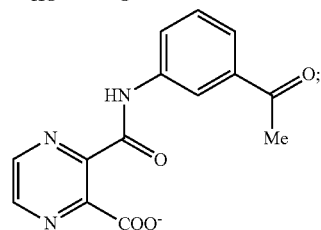
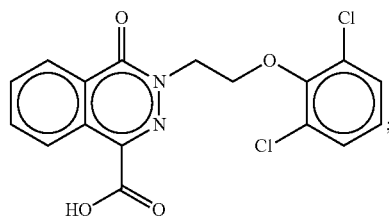
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wherein R1 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



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any combination thereof, and any analog or derivative, or stereoisomer or bioisostere, thereof.

In alternative embodiments, the pharmaceutical compounds, formulations or compositions of the invention are formulated for enteral or parenteral administration; or formulated as a pill, tablet, gel, powder, liquid, gel, aerosol or implant.

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides methods for inhibiting or slowing the dephosphorylating of a cofilin in a cell, comprising:

(i) (a) providing at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of the invention, or a composition comprising or consisting of:

3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1Hisobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog or derivative, or stereoisomer or bioisostere, thereof; and

(b) contacting the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) with a SSH-2 or SlingShot-2 polypeptide in the cell in an amount sufficient to inhibit or slow the dephosphorylating of the cofilin; or

(ii) the method of (i), wherein the contacting of the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition with the SSH-2 is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides methods for inhibiting or preventing the binding of a cofilin to an F-actin, comprising:

(i) (a) providing at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of the invention, or a composition comprising or consisting of:

3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1Hisobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog or derivative, or stereoisomer or bioisostere, thereof; and

(b) contacting the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) with a SSH-2 or SlingShot-2 polypeptide in the cell in an amount sufficient to inhibit or slow the dephosphorylating of the cofilin, thereby inhibiting or preventing the binding of a cofilin to an F-actin; or

(ii) the method of (i), wherein the contacting of the at least one compound or composition with the SSH-2 is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides methods for stabilizing F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules, in a cell, comprising:

(i) (a) providing at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of the invention, or a composition comprising or consisting of:

3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1Hisobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog or derivative, or stereoisomer or bioisostere, thereof; and

(b) administering the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell (or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell) in an amount sufficient to stabilize the F-actin polymer, actin filament, or actin-comprising microtubule; or

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(ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides methods for decreasing cell motility, comprising:

(i) (a) providing at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of the invention, or a composition comprising or consisting of:

3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1Hisobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog, or stereoisomer or bioisostere, or derivative thereof; and

(b) administering the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell (or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell) in an amount sufficient to decrease the cell's motility; or

(ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides methods for ameliorating a disease or condition responsive to inhibiting or decreasing cell motility and/or stabilizing F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules in a cell, comprising:

(i) (a) providing at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of the invention, or a composition comprising or consisting of:

3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1Hisobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog or derivative thereof; and

(b) administering the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to an individual in need thereof in an amount sufficient to inhibit or decrease cell motility and/or stabilize F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules; or

(ii) the method of (i), wherein disease or condition ameliorated is cancer, a metastasis and/or Alzheimer's disease.

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides methods for decreasing or inhibiting cell growth, comprising:

(i) (a) providing at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of the invention, or a composition comprising or consisting of:

3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1Hisobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog or derivative thereof; and

(b) administering the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell (or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell) in an amount sufficient to decrease or inhibit cell growth; or

(ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the at least one pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

All publications, patents, patent applications cited herein are hereby expressly incorporated by reference for all purposes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings set forth herein are illustrative of embodiments of the invention and are not meant to limit the scope of the invention as encompassed by the claims.

Figures are described in detail herein.

FIG. 1: while the invention is not limited by any particular mechanism of action,

FIG. 1 illustrates exemplary mechanisms of action for the compositions and methods of this invention; illustrating that phosphatase SSH-2, or SlingSHot-2, dephosphorylates cofilin, allowing it to bind to F-actin and promote the disassembly of the actin filaments.

FIG. 2 is an illustration showing the interaction between the catalytic site of SSH-2 and the compound ZINC ID 05375291, or 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid.

FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D and 3E illustrate exemplary compounds of the invention, and these compounds have specificity for SSH-2: as shown in Tables 3 and 4, as illustrated in FIGS. 4A and 4B respectively, e.g., the exemplary ZINC 06601214 and ZINC 03377116 compounds of this invention, as described e.g. in Example 1, below.

FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate SSH-2 specificity of exemplary compounds of the invention, as described e.g. in Example 1, below.

FIG. 5: FIG. 5(A) illustrates an immunoblot of cells treated with the exemplary compound of the invention ZINC4307500; in FIG. 5(A), cells treated with ZINC4307500 show an increase in p-cofilin levels at 100 μ M and 10 μ M; and, FIG. 5(B) graphically illustrates data summarizing the levels of p-cofilin over 5 experimental repeats as described e.g. in Example 1, below.

Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

Reference will now be made in detail to various exemplary embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The following detailed description is provided to give the reader a better understanding of certain details of aspects and embodiments of the invention, and should not be interpreted as a limitation on the scope of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

This invention for the first time provides inhibitors of phosphatases that regulate actin filaments. In particular, in alternative embodiments, the invention provides compositions that inhibit the polypeptide SSH-2, or SlingSHot-2, a phosphatase enzyme that regulates actin filaments, and methods for making and using them, including methods comprising administering compositions of the invention to regulate or modify actin filament polymerization by inhibiting SSH-2 enzyme activity (i.e., inhibit dephosphorylation), where in one embodiment compositions of the invention inhibit or prevent F-actin depolymerization and severing.

Compositions and methods of the invention, by inhibiting SSH-2, can be used to control cell growth and movement. While the invention is not limited by any particular mechanism of action, in one embodiment, compositions and methods of the invention, by inhibiting SSH-2, are used to control cell growth and movement by inhibiting or preventing

dephosphorylation of cofilin at serine 3, thereby inhibiting or preventing cofilin to bind to F-actin and stimulate F-actin depolymerization and severing (thus depolymerization and severing are inhibited or prevented). In alternative embodiments, compositions and methods of the invention inhibit the SSH-2 enzyme, resulting in inhibiting or preventing subsequent F-actin depolymerization; severing is also inhibited or prevented, and cell motility and/or internal remodeling are inhibited or prevented.

Because SSH-2 contributes to the progression of cancer and Alzheimer's disease or dementia, compositions and methods of the invention, by inhibiting SSH-2, can be used to slow or inhibit, or reverse, or ameliorate (decrease the symptoms of, slow the onset or progression of, reverse, or prevent) the progression of a cancer or a metastasis or other uncontrolled or unregulated cell growth, and/or Alzheimer's disease or dementia.

Bioisosteres of Compounds of the Invention

In alternative embodiments, the invention also provides bioisosteres of compounds of the invention, e.g., compounds having a structure as set forth herein. In alternative embodiments, bioisosteres of the invention are compounds of the invention comprising one or more substituent and/or group replacements with a substituent and/or group having substantially similar physical or chemical properties which produce substantially similar biological properties to a compound of the invention, or stereoisomer, racemer or isomer thereof. In one embodiment, the purpose of exchanging one bioisostere for another is to enhance the desired biological or physical properties of a compound without making significant changes in chemical structures.

For example, in one embodiment, bioisosteres of compounds of the invention are made by replacing one or more hydrogen atom(s) with one or more fluorine atom(s), e.g., at a site of metabolic oxidation; this may prevent metabolism (catabolism) from taking place. Because the fluorine atom is similar in size to the hydrogen atom the overall topology of the molecule is not significantly affected, leaving the desired biological activity unaffected. However, with a blocked pathway for metabolism, the molecule may have a longer half-life or be less toxic, and the like.

Formulations and Pharmaceutical Compositions

In alternative embodiments, the invention provides compositions for use in in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo methods for inhibiting an SSH-2 enzyme, resulting in inhibiting or preventing subsequent F-actin depolymerization; and also for decreasing or inhibiting cell growth comprising administering to a cell or contacting a cell with a compound or a formulation or a pharmaceutical composition of the invention in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo. In alternative embodiments, the compositions of the invention are used in in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo methods for treating, preventing and/or ameliorating a disease or condition that can be responsive to or ameliorated by decreasing or inhibiting cell growth, e.g., a pathological, uncontrolled or unwanted cell growth, e.g., a cancer or a metastases, or any disease or condition or infection having a hyperproliferative cell growth component. In alternative embodiments, the compositions of the invention are used for ameliorating or preventing an inflammatory disease or condition that can be ameliorated by decreasing or inhibiting cell growth or proliferation. In alternative embodiments, the compositions of the invention are used for ameliorating or preventing the progression of cancer, metastases and Alzheimer's disease.

In alternative embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered parenterally, topically, orally or by local administration, such as by

aerosol or transdermally. The pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated in any way and can be administered in a variety of unit dosage forms depending upon the condition or disease and the degree of illness, the general medical condition of each patient, the resulting preferred method of administration and the like. Details on techniques for formulation and administration are well described in the scientific and patent literature, see, e.g., the latest edition of *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Maack Publishing Co., Easton Pa. ("Remington's"). For example, in alternative embodiments, these compositions of the invention are formulated in a buffer, in a saline solution, in a powder, an emulsion, in a vesicle, in a liposome, in a nanoparticle, in a nanolipoparticle and the like. In alternative embodiments, the compositions can be formulated in any way and can be applied in a variety of concentrations and forms depending on the desired in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo conditions, a desired in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo method of administration and the like. Details on techniques for in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo formulations and administrations are well described in the scientific and patent literature. Formulations and/or carriers used to practice this invention can be in forms such as tablets, pills, powders, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions, etc., suitable for in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo applications.

In practicing this invention, the compounds (e.g., formulations) of the invention can comprise a solution of compositions of the invention disposed in or dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., acceptable vehicles and solvents that can be employed include water and Ringer's solution, an isotonic sodium chloride. In addition, sterile fixed oils can be employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides, or fatty acids such as oleic acid. In one embodiment, solutions and formulations used to practice the invention are sterile and can be manufactured to be generally free of undesirable matter. In one embodiment, these solutions and formulations are sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques.

The solutions and formulations used to practice the invention can comprise auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, toxicity adjusting agents, e.g., sodium acetate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium lactate and the like. The concentration of active agent in these formulations can vary widely, and can be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities and the like, in accordance with the particular mode of in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo administration selected and the desired results.

The compositions and formulations of the invention can be delivered by the use of liposomes. By using liposomes, particularly where the liposome surface carries ligands specific for target cells (e.g., a cancer cell), or are otherwise preferentially directed to a specific tissue or organ type, one can focus the delivery of the active agent into a target cells in an in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo application.

Nanoparticles, Nanolipoparticles and Liposomes

The invention also provides nanoparticles, nanolipoparticles, vesicles and liposomal membranes comprising compounds used to practice the methods of this invention, e.g., to deliver compositions of the invention to mammalian cells in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo. In alternative embodiments, these compositions are designed to target specific molecules, including biologic molecules, such as polypeptides, including cell surface polypeptides, e.g., for targeting a desired cell

type, e.g., a cancer cell, a stem cell, a cancer stem cell, a mammalian cell, an epithelial cell, an intestinal epithelial cell, or a mucosal cell and the like.

The invention provides multilayered liposomes comprising compounds used to practice this invention, e.g., as described in Park, et al., U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 20070082042. The multilayered liposomes can be prepared using a mixture of oil-phase components comprising squalane, sterols, ceramides, neutral lipids or oils, fatty acids and lecithins, to about 200 to 5000 nm in particle size, to entrap a composition used to practice this invention.

Liposomes can be made using any method, e.g., as described in Park, et al., U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 20070042031, including method of producing a liposome by encapsulating an active agent (e.g., a composition of the invention), the method comprising providing an aqueous solution in a first reservoir; providing an organic lipid solution in a second reservoir, and then mixing the aqueous solution with the organic lipid solution in a first mixing region to produce a liposome solution, where the organic lipid solution mixes with the aqueous solution to substantially instantaneously produce a liposome encapsulating the active agent; and immediately then mixing the liposome solution with a buffer solution to produce a diluted liposome solution.

In one embodiment, liposome compositions used to practice this invention comprise a substituted ammonium and/or polyanions, e.g., for targeting delivery of a compound used to practice this invention to a desired cell type (e.g., a cancer cell), as described e.g., in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 20070110798.

The invention also provides nanoparticles comprising used to practice this invention in the form of active agent-containing nanoparticles (e.g., a secondary nanoparticle), as described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 20070077286. In one embodiment, the invention provides nanoparticles comprising a fat-soluble active agent of this invention or a fat-solubilized water-soluble active agent to act with a bivalent or trivalent metal salt.

In one embodiment, solid lipid suspensions can be used to formulate and to deliver compositions used to practice this invention to mammalian cells in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo, as described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 20050136121.

Delivery Vehicles

In alternative embodiments, any delivery vehicle can be used to practice the methods or used to practice this invention, e.g., to deliver compositions of the invention to mammalian cells in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo. For example, delivery vehicles comprising polycations, cationic polymers and/or cationic peptides, such as polyethyleneimine derivatives, can be used e.g. as described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 20060083737.

In one embodiment, a dried polypeptide-surfactant complex is used to formulate a composition used to practice this invention, e.g. as described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 20040151766.

In one embodiment, a composition used to practice this invention can be applied to cells using vehicles with cell membrane-permeant peptide conjugates, e.g., as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,306,783; 6,589,503. In one aspect, the composition to be delivered is conjugated to a cell membrane-permeant peptide. In one embodiment, the composition to be delivered and/or the delivery vehicle are conjugated to a transport-mediating peptide, e.g., as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,846,743, describing transport-mediating peptides that are highly basic and bind to poly-phosphoinositides.

In one embodiment, electro-permeabilization is used as a primary or adjunctive means to deliver the composition to a

cell, e.g., using any electroporation system as described e.g. in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,109,034; 6,261,815; 5,874,268.

Dosaging

The pharmaceutical compositions and formulations of the invention can be administered for prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatments. In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a subject already suffering from a cancer, disease, condition, infection or disease in an amount sufficient to cure, alleviate or partially arrest the clinical manifestations of the cancer, disease, condition, infection or disease and its complications (a “therapeutically effective amount”). For example, in alternative embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions and formulations of the invention are administered in an amount sufficient to treat, prevent and/or ameliorate a disease or condition that can be ameliorated by decreasing or inhibiting cell growth, e.g., a cancer or metastasis, or any unwanted cell growth.

The amount of pharmaceutical composition adequate to accomplish this is defined as a “therapeutically effective dose.” The dosage schedule and amounts effective for this use, i.e., the “dosing regimen,” will depend upon a variety of factors, including the stage of the disease or condition, the severity of the disease or condition, the general state of the patient’s health, the patient’s physical status, age and the like. In calculating the dosage regimen for a patient, the mode of administration also is taken into consideration.

The dosage regimen also takes into consideration pharmacokinetics parameters well known in the art, i.e., the active agents’ rate of absorption, bioavailability, metabolism, clearance, and the like (see, e.g., Hidalgo-Aragones (1996) *J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 58:611-617; Groning (1996) *Pharmazie* 51:337-341; Fotherby (1996) *Contraception* 54:59-69; Johnson (1995) *J. Pharm. Sci.* 84:1144-1146; Rohatagi (1995) *Pharmazie* 50:610-613; Brophy (1983) *Eur. J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 24:103-108; the latest Remington’s, supra). The state of the art allows the clinician to determine the dosage regimen for each individual patient, active agent and disease or condition treated. Guidelines provided for similar compositions used as pharmaceuticals can be used as guidance to determine the dosage regimen, i.e., dose schedule and dosage levels, administered practicing the methods of the invention are correct and appropriate.

Single or multiple administrations of formulations can be given depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. The formulations should provide a sufficient quantity of active agent to effectively treat, prevent or ameliorate a conditions, diseases or symptoms as described herein. For example, alternative exemplary pharmaceutical formulations for oral administration of compositions used to practice the invention are in a daily amount of between about 0.1 to 0.5 to about 20, 50, 100 or 1000 or more ug per kilogram of body weight per day. In an alternative embodiment, dosages are from about 1 mg to about 4 mg per kg of body weight per patient per day are used. Lower dosages can be used, in contrast to administration orally, into the blood stream, into a body cavity or into a lumen of an organ. Substantially higher dosages can be used in topical or oral administration or administering by powders, spray or inhalation. Actual methods for preparing parenterally or non-parenterally administrable formulations will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art and are described in more detail in such publications as Remington’s, supra.

The methods of the invention can further comprise co-administration with other drugs or pharmaceuticals, e.g., compositions for treating cancer, and inflammatory disease and the like. For example, the methods and/or compositions

and formulations of the invention can be co-formulated with and/or co-administered with, fluids, cytokines, immunoregulatory agents, anti-inflammatory agents, complement activating agents, such as peptides or proteins comprising collagen-like domains or fibrinogen-like domains (e.g., a ficolin), carbohydrate-binding domains, and the like and combinations thereof.

Products of Manufacture, Kits

The invention also provides products of manufacture, kits and pharmaceuticals for practicing the methods of this invention. In alternative embodiments, the invention provides products of manufacture, kits and/or pharmaceuticals comprising all the components needed to practice a method of the invention, including at least one compound of the invention, and/or instructions for practicing a method of this invention.

Synthesis of Compounds of the Invention

Compounds of the invention can be synthesized using any technique known in the art, e.g., using standard procedures and chemical transformations, methods and procedures as described, for example, in standard references such as *Fiesers’ Reagents for Organic Synthesis*, John Wiley and Sons, New York, N.Y., 2002; *Organic Reactions*, vols. 1-83, John Wiley and Sons, New York, N.Y., 2006; March J. and Smith M., *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 6th ed., John Wiley and Sons, New York, N.Y.; and Larock R. C., *Comprehensive Organic Transformations*, Wiley-VCH Publishers, New York, 1999.

The invention will be further described with reference to the examples described herein; however, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to such examples.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Exemplary Compositions of the Invention

This example describes the identification and structure of exemplary compositions of the invention.

Using a molecular docking simulation software DOCK 6.0™ (UCSF Molecular Design Institute, University of California—San Francisco (UCSF), San Francisco, Calif.), open-source chemical database ZINC™ (the Shoichet Laboratory in the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at UCSF, San Francisco, Calif.) were virtually screened to determine the binding affinities to five dual specificity (tyrosine/serine) phosphatases (DSPs), specifically SSH-2, VHR (DUS3), VH3 (DUSS), PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog), and KAP (kinase (Cdk)-associated protein phosphatase).

Among the best 100 SSH-2 binding compounds, 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1H-isobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid, ZINC ID 05375291 shows the highest affinity for SSH-2, but lowest affinity for the other DSPs. FIG. 2 is an illustration showing the interaction between the catalytic site of SSH-2 and the compound ZINC ID 05375291, or 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid, with hydrogen bonds highlighted in green; FIG. 2 illustrates 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1H-isobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid (ZINC ID 05375291) bound to the catalytic site of SSH-2.

Table 1, below, lists three (3) compounds with rankings for their affinity and specificity to SSH-2. These SSH-2 inhibitors of the invention can be used as novel therapeutics

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for cancer, metastases, Alzheimer's disease and other diseases or conditions responsive to inhibition of SSH-2.

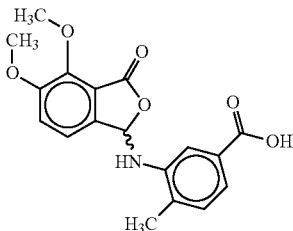
TABLE 1

List of high potential specific inhibitors for SSH-2 and their consensus					
Consensus Rank					
ZINC ID	SSH2	VHR	VH3	PTEN	KAP
05375291	66	19335	18113	3448	6718
04107594	16	19810	1743	4201	633
02655717	63	12663	256	208	935

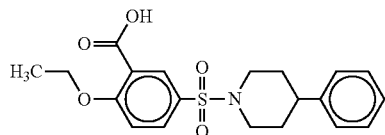
TABLE 2

The ranking disparity of each DSP with SSH-2 with the mean and std. dev.						
Disparity						
ZINC ID	VHR-SSH2	VH3-SSH2	PTEN-SSH2	KAP-SSH2	Mean	Std. Dev.
05375291	19269	18047	3382	6652	11837	8003
04107594	19794	1727	4185	617	6580	8934
02655717	12600	193	145	872	3452	6107

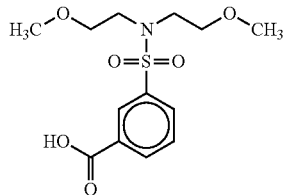
ZINC ID
05375291
3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid



ZINC ID
04107594
2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid



ZINC ID
02655717
3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid



Computer model simulations used the open-source chemical database (ZINC, UC San Francisco) in virtual screenings and a small list of potential specific inhibitors, as shown in Table 1. The consensus rank is found by adding the energy and AMBER score rankings of a compound to a receptor. The difference in consensus ranking of each DSP with SSH-2 is shown in Table 2 as disparity scores. The mean and standard deviation are the statistics of the disparity. These results show a low consensus rank that indicates the compound binds tightly to SSH-2 and a high consensus rank for each of the other four DSPs that suggests weak binding. The disparity gives the specific difference between each DSP with SSH-2 and the mean shows the overall difference. A large mean and a large standard deviation suggest large variation in binding of the compound to each DSP and most importantly high specificity for SSH-2.

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The results from five DSP member virtual screenings, specifically SSH-2, VHR, VH3, PTEN and KAP, suggest that 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1H-isobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methyl-benzoic acid (ZINC ID 05375291) shows the highest affinity for SSH-2, but the lowest affinity for the other DSPs, among the 100 best SSH-2 binding compounds.

Virtual screening with the other DSP family members was done to determine how specific the binding of this compound is to SSH-2; 20 of 24 additional DSPs with known three-dimensional structures as determined by x-ray crystallography were completed. These data show that these three compounds have high affinity for other members of the DSP family. Specifically, ZINC 05375291 and ZINC 04107594 bind to DUSP18 with high affinity (consensus rank 614, and 94 respectively) and ZINC 02655717 bind to VH1 with high affinity (consensus rank 67). These rankings suggest that these three compounds would not likely be specific for SSH-2.

Data shows that eleven new compounds, exemplary compounds of the invention as illustrated in FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D and 3E, have specificity for SSH-2: as shown in Tables 3 and 4 (FIGS. 4A and 4B respectively), e.g., the exemplary ZINC 06601214 and ZINC 03377116 compounds of this invention. Two exemplary compounds (ZINC 06601214 and ZINC 03377116) have very similar chemical structures; see FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D and 3E.

In alternative embodiments, exemplary compounds of the invention also include ZINC 06601214, ZINC 03377116, ZINC 03313382, ZINC 03271868, and ZINC 03429974. These five compounds have very similar chemical structures.

In Vitro Verification

The exemplary compound of the invention ZINC04307500 was demonstrated to inhibit SSH-2.

HeLa cells were used for the in vitro verification portion of the study. Cells were first seeded onto 2 cm diameter plates and allowed to attach and proliferate for 24 hours. Compounds dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were applied the next day at 100 μ M, 10 μ M, 1 μ M, 0.1 μ M, and 0.01 μ M concentrations and a DMSO vehicle control was used. The cells were incubated for a period of 24 hours and lysed (1% Triton X-100/10 mM Tris base/50 mM NaCl/30 mM Na pyrophosphate/50 mM NaF) in the presence of protease inhibitors and 1 mM Na_3VO_4 (as described e.g., in Fauman (1996) Trends in biochemical sciences 21(11):413-417). The lysate was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 15 minutes at 4° C. The total protein concentration of the supernatant was measured and 10 μ g of the total protein was used for immunoblotting. Actin levels were also probed to ensure equal loading and phosphocofilin was probed to determine the inhibitory effects of the applied compound on SSH-2. Ratio of phosphocofilin to actin was determined at each applied concentration and expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analyses were performed using analysis of variance followed by a Student-Neuman-Keuls post hoc test between samples and control, and probability values (p) for significance were calculated with p<0.05 being considered as statically significant.

As shown in FIG. 5A, cells treated with ZINC04307500 revealed an increase in phosphocofilin (p-cofilin) in comparison to vehicle control. FIG. 5A illustrates a representative example of an immunoblot of cell lysate treated with ZINC04307500. FIG. 5B illustrates a graphic summarization of the results, where n=5 experiments are summarized. There is a significant increase in p-cofilin levels in cells treated with 100 μ M and 10 μ M of the exemplary compound of the invention ZINC04307500 in comparison to control

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($p < 0.05$), demonstrating that SSH-2 is inhibited by the exemplary compound of the invention ZINC04307500.

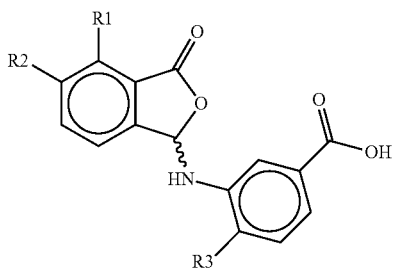
FIG. 5(A) illustrates an immunoblot of cells treated with the exemplary compound of the invention ZINC04307500. In FIG. 5(A), cells treated with ZINC04307500 show an increase in p-cofilin levels at 100 μ M and 10 μ M. FIG. 5(B) graphically illustrates data summarizing the levels of p-cofilin over 5 experimental repeats. Significant increase in p-cofilin level is observed in cells treated with 100 μ M and 10 μ M of ZINC04307500 in comparison to vehicle. This data demonstrates that SSH-2 is inhibited by the exemplary compound of the invention ZINC04307500. In FIG. 5(B), * indicates statistically significant difference in p-cofilin level compared to vehicle $p < 0.05$.

A number of embodiments of the invention have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

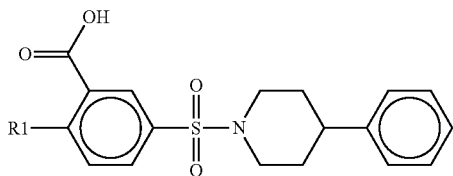
What is claimed is:

1. A pharmaceutical compound, a formulation, or a composition comprising: 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1H-isobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid; 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid; 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid; or any combination thereof, or any analog or derivative thereof, or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof.

2. A pharmaceutical compound, a formulation or a composition selected from the group consisting of:

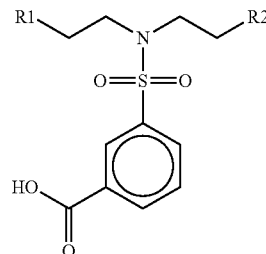


wherein R1 and R2 can be any alkoxy group, methoxy-group, ethoxy-group, butoxy-group, or a group having a longer alkyl or alkene group; or any combination thereof, and R3 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;

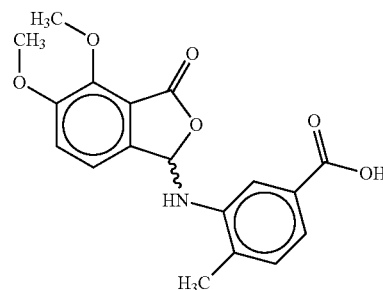


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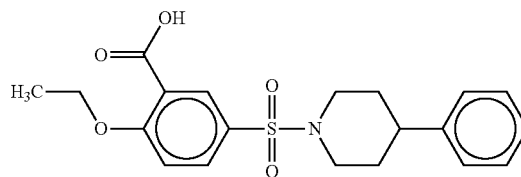
wherein R1 can be any alkoxy group, including methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, etc.) or having a longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



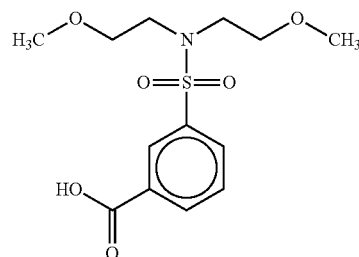
wherein R1 and R2 can be any alkoxy group, including methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, etc.) or having a longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



3-[(4,5dimethoxy-3-oxo-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl) amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid;

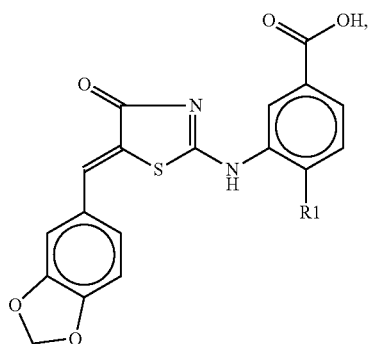


2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid;

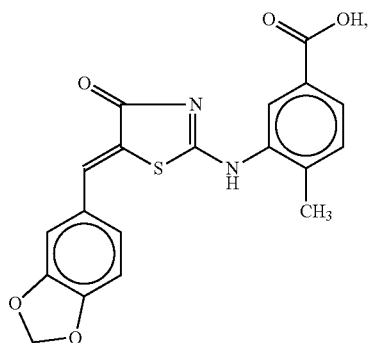


3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid;

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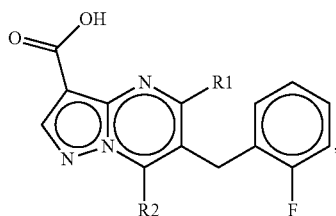
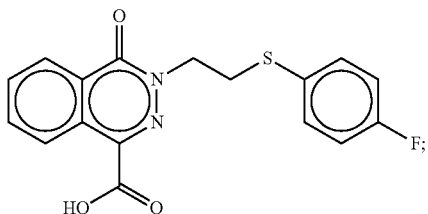


wherein R1 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;



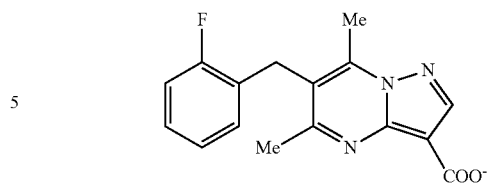
ZINC 05373221

wherein Me is a methyl group and COO⁻ is a carboxy group;

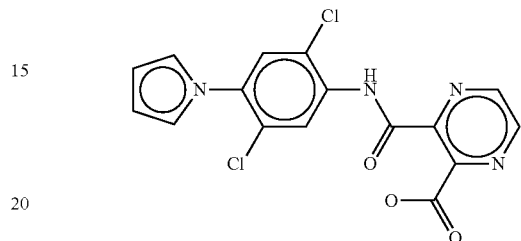


wherein R1 and R2 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;

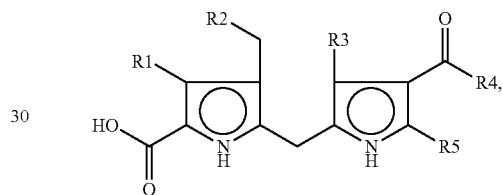
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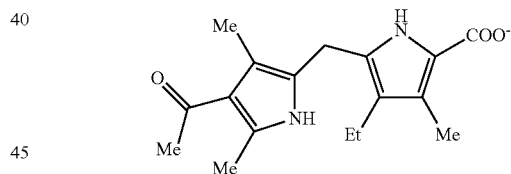
wherein Me is a methyl group and COO⁻ is a carboxy group;



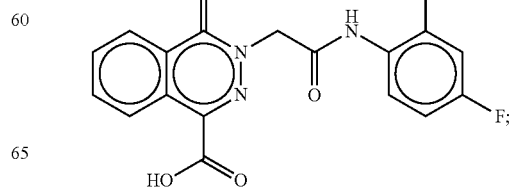
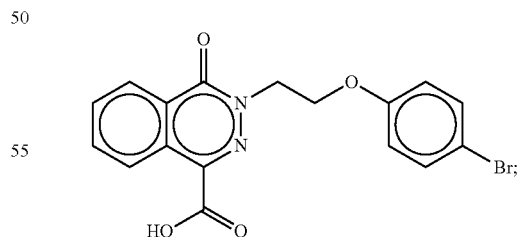
wherein COO⁻ is a carboxy group;



wherein R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof;

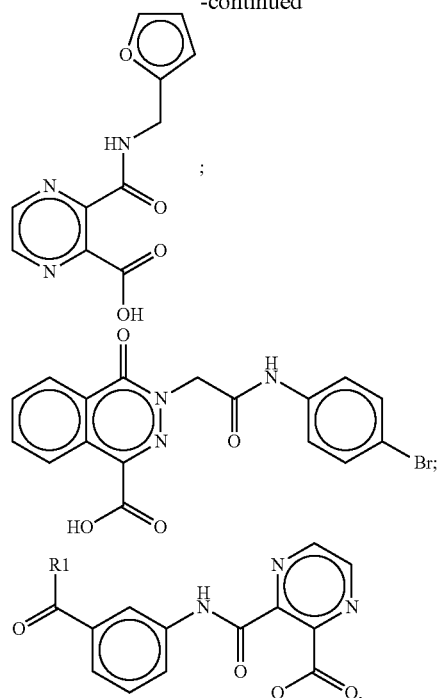


wherein Me is a methyl group and Et is an ethyl group;

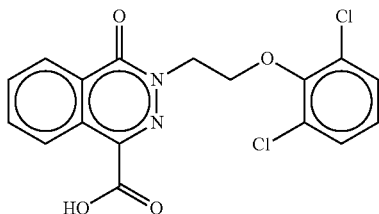


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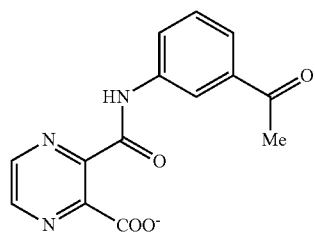
-continued



wherein R1 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof



3-[2-(2,6-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl]-4-oxophthalazine-1-carboxylate; ZINC03429974,



ZINC 04110856

wherein Me is a methyl group and COO⁻ is a carboxy group; any combination thereof, and any analog or derivative, or stereoisomer or bioisostere thereof.

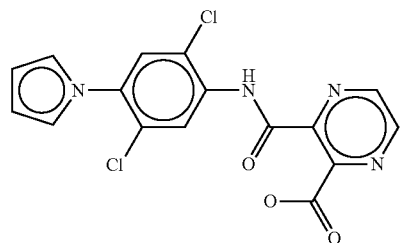
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3. The pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of claim 1, formulated for enteral or parenteral administration; or formulated as a pill, tablet, geltab, powder, liquid, gel, aerosol or implant.

4. The pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of claim 2, formulated for enteral or parenteral administration; or formulated as a pill, tablet, geltab, powder, liquid, gel, aerosol or implant.

5. A method for inhibiting or slowing the dephosphorylating of a cofilin, comprising:

providing a pharmaceutical formulation or composition comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure



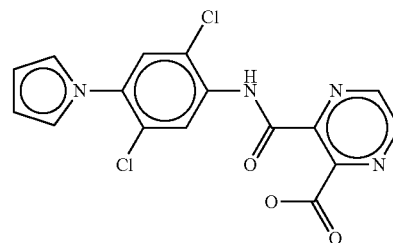
and

(b) contacting the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) with a SSH-2 or SlingShot-2 polypeptide in an amount sufficient to inhibit or slow the dephosphorylating of the cofilin.

6. A method for inhibiting or slowing the dephosphorylating of a cofilin in a cell, comprising:

(i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



or any analog or derivative thereof or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof; and

(b) contacting the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) with a SSH-2 or SlingShot-2 polypeptide in the cell in an amount sufficient to inhibit or slow the dephosphorylating of the cofilin; or

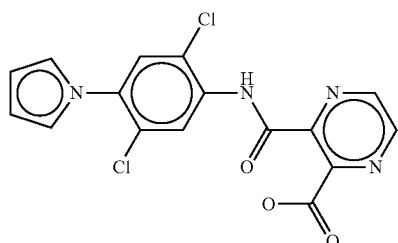
(ii) the method of (i), wherein the contacting of the compound or composition with the SSH-2 or SlingShot-2 polypeptide is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

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7. A method for inhibiting or preventing the binding of a cofilin to an F-actin, comprising:

- (i) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



or any analog or derivative thereof or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof; and

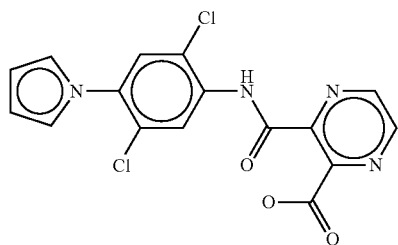
- (b) contacting the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) with a SSH-2 or SlingShot-2 polypeptide in the cell in an amount sufficient to inhibit or slow the dephosphorylating of the cofilin, thereby inhibiting or preventing the binding of a cofilin to an F-actin; or

- (ii) the method of (i), wherein the contacting of the compound or composition with the SSH-2 is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

8. A method for inhibiting or preventing the binding of a cofilin to an F-actin, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



and

- (b) contacting the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) with a SSH-2 or SlingShot-2 polypeptide in the cell in an amount sufficient to inhibit or slow the dephosphorylating of the cofilin, thereby inhibiting or preventing the binding of a cofilin to an F-actin; or

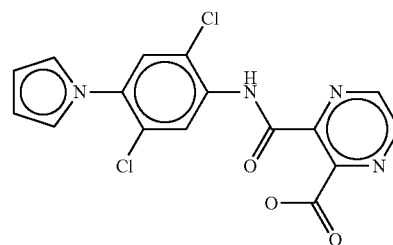
- (ii) the method of (i), wherein the contacting of the compound or composition with the SSH-2 is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

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9. A method for stabilizing F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules, in a cell, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



or any analog or derivative thereof stereoisomer or bioisostere thereof; and

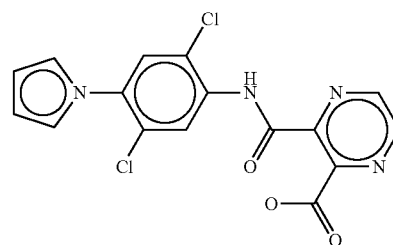
- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell, in an amount sufficient to stabilize the F-actin polymer, actin filament, or actin-comprising microtubule; or

- (ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

10. A method for stabilizing F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules, in a cell, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



and

- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell, in an amount sufficient to stabilize the F-actin polymer, actin filament, or actin-comprising microtubule; or

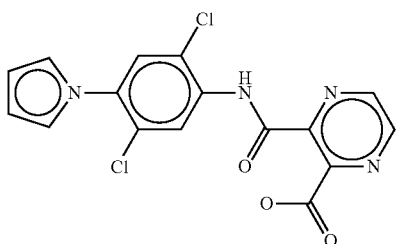
- (ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

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11. A method for decreasing cell motility, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



or any analog or derivative thereof or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof; and

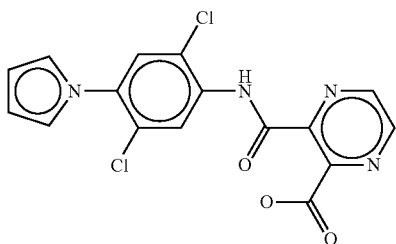
- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell, in an amount sufficient to decrease the cell's motility; or

- (ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

12. A method for decreasing cell motility, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



and

- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell in an amount sufficient to decrease the cell's motility; or

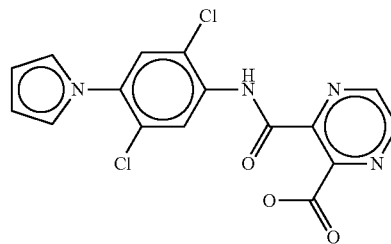
- (ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

13. A method for ameliorating a disease or condition responsive to inhibiting or decreasing cell motility and/or stabilizing F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules in a cell, comprising:

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- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



or any analog or derivative thereof or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof; and

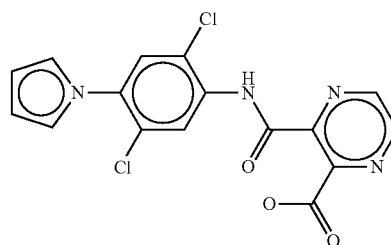
- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to an individual in need thereof in an amount sufficient to inhibit or decrease cell motility and/or stabilize F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules; or

- (ii) the method of (i), wherein disease or condition ameliorated is cancer, a metastasis.

14. A method for ameliorating a disease or condition responsive to inhibiting or decreasing cell motility and/or stabilizing F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules in a cell, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition

comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



or any analog or derivative thereof or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof; and

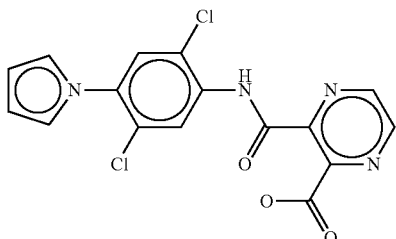
- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to an individual in need thereof in an amount sufficient to inhibit or decrease cell motility and/or stabilize F-actin polymers, actin filaments, or actin-comprising microtubules; or

- (ii) the method of (i), wherein disease or condition ameliorated is Alzheimer's disease.

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15. A method for decreasing or inhibiting cell growth, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:

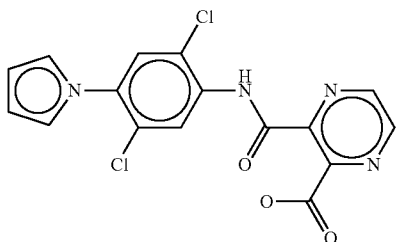


or any analog or derivative thereof or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof; and

- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell or; inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell, in an amount sufficient to decrease or inhibit cell growth; or
(ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

16. A method for decreasing or inhibiting cell growth, comprising:

- (i) (a) providing a pharmaceutical, formulation or composition comprising a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



and

- (b) administering the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition of (a) to the cell or, inserting the pharmaceutical compound or composition into the cell, in an amount sufficient to decrease or inhibit cell growth; or
(ii) the method of (i), wherein the administering of the pharmaceutical compound, formulation or composition to the cell is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo.

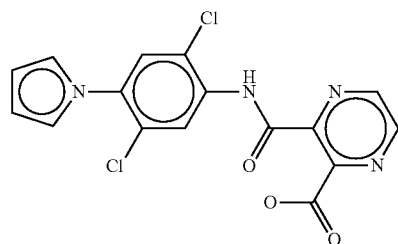
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17. The pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition of claim 1, where the pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition comprises a 3-[(4,5-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1H-isobenzofuran-1-yl)amino]-4-methylbenzoic acid.

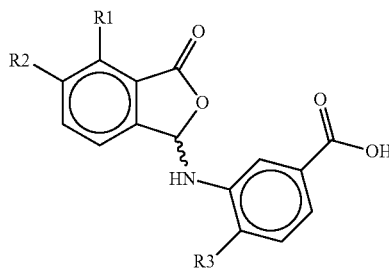
18. The pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition of claim 1, where the pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition comprises a 2-ethoxy-5-(4-phenylpiperidine-1-sulfonyl)benzoic acid.

19. The pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition of claim 1, where the pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition comprises a 3-[bis(2-methoxyethyl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid.

20. The pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition of claim 2, where the pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition comprises a compound ZINC04307500 having the structure:



21. The pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition of claim 2, where the pharmaceutical compound, formulation, or composition comprises a compound having the structure:



wherein R1 and R2 can be any alkoxy group, methoxy-group, ethoxy-group, butoxy-group, or a group having a longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof, and R3 can be any alkyl group, including a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl or longer alkyl or alkene group, or any combination thereof; or any analog or derivative thereof or a stereoisomer or a bioisostere thereof.

* * * * *